

# NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL.



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**WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.**  
For pleasure or pain, for weal or for woe—  
Tis the law of our being—we reap what we sow;  
We may try to evade them—may do what we will,  
But our acts, like our shadows, will follow us still.

The world is a wonderful chemist, be sure,  
And detects in a moment the base or the pure.  
We may boast of our claims to genius or birth,  
But the world takes a man for just what he's worth.

We start in the race for fortune or fame,  
And then, when we fall, the world bears the blame;  
But nine times in ten, it's plain to be seen,  
There's a "screw somewhere loose" in the human  
machine.

Are you wearied and worn in this hard, earthly  
strife?

Do you yearn for affection to sweeten your life?  
Remember, this great truth has often been proved:  
We must make ourselves lovable, if we would be  
loved.

Though life may appear as a desolate track,  
Yet the bread that we cast on the waters comes  
back.

This law was enacted by Heaven above:  
That like attracts like, and love begets love.

We make ourselves heroes and martyrs for gold,  
Till health becomes broken and youth becomes old.  
Ahi! did we do the same for a beautiful love,  
Our lives might be music for angels above!

We reap what we sow. Oh, wonderful truth!  
A truth hard to learn in the days of our youth.  
But it shines out at last, as "the hand on the wall,"  
For the world has its "debit" and "credit" for all.

## Educational Notes.

**THE SCHOOL-BOY** is the title of a neat little monthly magazine just started at Suite Bend, Indiana, by Marshall & McAnaney. It publishes the rolls of honor of the schools of that town, and compressed into sixteen pages a great variety of miscellany.

**CHIN LAN PIN**, the Chinese educational commissioner, gave a reception at his residence in Hartford, Conn., last week, in observance of the Chinese New Year, the most prominent holiday in that country. Mayor Robinson and many gentlemen and ladies of the city called upon the commissioner.

**THE attendance** at the Illinois Wesleyan University the present term is most gratifying. The work moves on smoothly. The number in attendance exceeds that of any previous winter term, and the various departments were never more thoroughly organized and accomplishing more satisfactory work than now.

**A BRILLIANT** audience assembled on Tuesday evening of last week in Tarrytown, at Dr. Rider's Cottage Hill school for young ladies, to listen to the farewell concert by the pupils and their teachers, given to mark the transformation of the school into a larger and more ambitious form, after Easter, as a collegiate institute.

**THE last Legislature of Arkansas** enacted an entirely new school law. They abolished the Circuit Superintendency and put in its stead a County Superintendency. The County Superintendent is elected every year by a vote of the school officers of his county. This divests the election of all political chicanery, and puts a good man in the office.

**AT THE Washington County, Pa., Teachers' Institute**, Prof. Ehrenfeld said that "we ought to feel that beyond and above the curriculum of studies, we have minds to direct upward," and that he "would, if he were in a school and had a rough element, boys of indifferent habits, uncouth, let the curriculum go, on some occasions, in order to attend to these matters."

**CANON KINGSLY** attended the Brown alumni dinner at Boston, last week, after lecturing in Tremont Temple, and was greeted with hearty cheers. He said that though he had known nothing of the College or the sons of Brown before, from what he had seen and heard he complimented them upon their college and wished it success for many centuries.

**A BILL** for the education of colored children has passed the Kentucky Senate. It taxes the colored citizens twenty cents on the \$100 for a fund, which is to further receive the interest on a *pro rata* share of anything the Commonwealth may collect of the United States Government on the "war claim" of the State. This fund it appropriates in aid of separate and distinct schools.

**THE senior wrangler** at Cambridge University, England, this year, is Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas of Gonville and Caius, third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, vicar of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk. The second wrangler is Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, of Trinity College, only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball, of Hempstead, London; the third is Mr. James Rendel Harris, of Clare College.

**THE State Board of Visitors** to Michigan University speaks thus: "From all the testimony we could gather, the presence of lady students is most wholesome, while their proficiency is remarkable; they are, by the concurrent testimony of the faculty, the equals of the male students in all respects. We are of the opinion that the feasibility of the co-education of the sexes is placed beyond even a question."

**THE Law School** of Columbia College, under the supervision of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, has developed in thirteen years from a nucleus of twenty-five students to a present membership of 450. Harvard University is represented in the Valedictorian elect, Francis B. Daniels, of Grafton, Vt., while Yale College appears in the Class President, Edward B. Cobb, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and local interests are represented by Mr. James M. Moore, of this city, as Grand Marshal.

**THERE** are 495 students now in Cornell University, of whom 179 are freshmen and 125 sophomores. The University was opened October 7, 1868, and has since been steadily increasing in power and usefulness.

The new University Chapel, the gift of Mr. Sage, is it thought will be finished during the current year. The Sage College for Women will be finished, it is hoped, early in the autumn, when young women of eighteen years, or older, will be admitted to the same course of studies as that pursued in the other departments.

**RUSSELL STUNGE**, of this city, has furnished the plans for a new central chapel for Yale College, and its erection has just begun. The new buildings are intended to form, when completed, a large quadrangle, about 850 feet on each side, inclosing the college green or campus, which will ultimately become an unbroken lawn. The two dormitories and the new chapel will form one angle of this proposed quadrangle, the chapel being at the corner of College and Elm streets, and connecting with Farnam College on the former and Durfee College on the latter.

**COL. D. B. GRAHAM**, of Temperance, Telfair County, Georgia, is probably the most remarkable school-teacher in the world. He was admitted to the Bar as a lawyer in 1832. Soon after he was stricken down with acute rheumatism. He then became paralyzed, his whole body being helpless, except his hands and arms up to the elbows. For a long time he has taught school while lying on his back. His school is in a flourishing condition, and he is making money. Many distinguished persons have graduated from Col. Graham's school. The Colonel was never married. He is about 64 years old.

**AT THE Social Science meeting** in Boston, Feb. 18, Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, made a criticism of the defects of the public school teachers, and proposed a new set of normal schools for their better education. The subject was discussed by Mr. A. B. Alcott, of the Board of Education, Rev. Francis Tiffany, Mr. Harrington, of New Bedford, and Dr. Eliot, of Boston, who presided. Mr. Tiffany gave

an exceedingly interesting account of the schools and school teachers of Germany, and Mr. White argued in favor of better salaries for teachers in Massachusetts.

**THE schools** of California open annually about the first of September, and continue, as a general thing, eight or nine months. In some localities the schools are closed for a few weeks during the rainy season. The school law of the State provides for a quarterly examination of teachers, commencing on the first Wednesday in the months of December, March, June and September. Each county has a Board of Examination, composed of the County Superintendent and not less than three teachers holding first grade certificates.

**YALE COLLEGE** has now one thousand students, many of them pursuing post-graduate studies. The only department that is not actively at work is the Law School. The privileges of the post-graduate course, so far as that course consists in lectures and general class instruction, are free to all the students of the school. These include lectures from Profs. Sumner and Wheeler, Gen. F. A. Walker, on the political history of the United States, President Porter, and ex-President Woolsey, and are being constantly enlarged year by year.

**HON. GERRIT SMITH** has just given, free of conditions, the sum of \$10,000 for the benefit of Hamilton College. He says that it is forty years since he has made any donation to the institution, and he feels that it is now time for him to extend further help. He therefore requests the President to drop, as quietly as may be, the sum named into her treasury. Commenting upon this, the Albany Evening Journal says: "Gerrit Smith is a member of the class of 1818, and his valedictorian in the old meeting-house at Clinton is remembered as one of the first of those rhetorical efforts which have given him a place among the most noble and classic of American orators."

**A YOUNG man** of a prudent turn of mind, who had just entered Harvard College, applied for insurance on his property in a prominent office in New York. A portion of the policy returned read as follows: Insurance is effected "on his education—raw, wrought, and in process, and materials for completing the same, including library of printed books, book-cases, musical instruments, eye-glasses and canes, statuary and works of art, wearing apparel, beds and bedding, contained in No. —Thayer Hall, College Yard, Cambridge. Permission to work extra hours not later than 10 P. M. to even up work, and to play draw poker until he goes to bed." The young man feels safe.

**A MEETING** of prominent citizens of Boston has been held to take into consideration a memorial to the late Professor Agassiz. Addresses were made by Robert C. Winthrop, Theodore Lyman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George B. Loring, W. B. Rogers and O. W. Holmes. It was proposed to make the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, to which he devoted the best years of his life, a memorial monument. In order to do this, it was resolved to raise the sum of \$300,000 to complete the endowment. A committee of thirty, with ex-Chief Justice George T. Bigelow as chairman, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and before the close of the meeting they announced that \$65,000 had been subscribed.

**THE New York Journal of Commerce**, after declaring that regattas are an injury to the students and public at large, adds the following: "It happened to us last summer to be detained an hour in Springfield at the time of the regatta, and to be trying for a meal at one of the hotels there, and we have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that we have never seen a greater crowd of rowdy, blacklegs and roughs, and have never heard more profanity and vile language than in and around that hotel. Among this crowd of many hundreds, we saw young men, evidently students of various colleges, some mere

boys, pushing hither and thither, receiving perhaps their first lessons in the ways of the evil world."

**DR. CLARKE'S** book on "Sex in Education" is still creating a buzz—a sure sign that "there is something in it." The Boston Advertiser sagaciously suggests that while the subject is still fresh, it is in order to institute inquiries into some of those causes for the failure of health in American women to which he merely alludes. An investigation lately made in a large school brought out the fact that many of the pupils often come without having breakfasted, and bringing no lunch, and the *Advertiser* thinks this inquiry should be made general in all schools for girls, and also in workshops, with investigations as to the temperature and ventilation of the rooms where growing girls spend so large a portion of their time. There is a wide field for inquiry here, and the writer who will collate accurate and exhaustive information on these and similar points will do a great service for the sex and the race.

**IN NEW Jersey**, while the entire number of children in the State of the required age—between five and eighteen years—is 279,140, there is only school accommodation for 158,454, or only fifty-six per cent. If every child was, therefore, forced to attend school, the number of the schoolhouses would have to be doubled. Even as it is, the laws of health are violated in many localities by crowding school-rooms and neglecting to provide sufficient ventilation. The statistics show that the less the accommodation, the less the attendance. Plainfield furnishes school accommodation for eighty-four per cent of its children, and the attendance is in proportion; Rahway comes next, with seventy-two per cent; Phillipsburg follows with sixty-six; Paterson with sixty-five; Bridgeton with sixty-two; Millville, sixty; Perth Amboy, fifty-five; Camden and Orange, fifty each; Newark, thirty-eight; Elizabeth, thirty-three; Jersey City, thirty, and New Brunswick, twenty-eight.

**SOME** resident members of Oxford University recently requested the Hon. Montague Bernard to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for Parliament. They thought that the Parliamentary representatives of the University should not be elected, as hitherto, mainly on political grounds, and they proposed to support Mr. Bernard on account of his academic distinction and of his intimate acquaintance with the actual work and the real wants of the University, as a safe advocate of the interests of an academical body whenever questions concerning the University and the higher education of the country came to be considered in Parliament. Mr. Bernard, however, felt obliged to decline to contest the seat on account of the shortness of the time. The cumbrousness of voting by voting papers to be sent to all parts of England and to be signed before a magistrate is very great, and as the election was fixed for Jan. 31, the idea of testing the sense of the scattered academical constituency had to be given up.

**H. H.**, in her "Bits of Talk," is impressed with the children of Nova Scotia, who are superior in appearance, size and health to the children of the New England and Middle States. There was scarcely a sickly one among them; such brilliant cheeks, such merry eyes, such evident strength; broad-shouldered, straight and sturdy, and their faces wore a quiet, unharassed expression. The climate has undoubtedly something to do with this, the air being moist and the mercury rarely rising above 80 deg., or falling below 10 deg. There are no public schools in Nova Scotia, and in contrasting the state of the children with a similar class in the United States, H. H. comes to the broad conclusion that it is better to have no schools at all than to have such public schools as are now killing off our children. In Massachusetts more than two-fifths of all the children die before they are twelve years old. In Nova Scotia the proportion is less than one-third. In Massachusetts the mortality from diseases of the brain and nervous system is eleven per cent; in Nova Scotia it is only eight per cent. So it seems that to have rosy, ruddy, calm children we must reorganize our schools, and taking Nova Scotia for an example, no child should be sent to school under seven years of age, or kept in school more than six hours a day, with an hour's intermission, and no learning lessons out of school allowed.

**THE Evening Post** of this city having opened a discussion on the question of the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. W. W. Pasko writes to that journal thus: "The chief qualification for

It is proposed, in connection with the "Agassiz Memorial," to invite the pupils and teachers of the whole country to contribute to this undertaking in the shape of a "Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund." A circular will be distributed very generally through the United States in the next thirty days, which will read substantially as follows:

**LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER.**  
This was the heading of his simple will; this was his chosen title; and it is well known throughout this country and in other lands how much he has done to raise the dignity of the profession and to improve its methods.

**HIS friends—the friends of education—propose to raise a memorial to him by placing upon a strong and durable basis the work to which he devoted his life—the Museum of Comparative Zoology—which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivalling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers in the land.**

**It is proposed that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, all the teachers and pupils of this country shall contribute something, however small, to "The Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund," in honor of Louis Agassiz; this fund to be kept separate from others, and its income to be applied to the uses of the Museum.**

**GOV. SAFFORD** has made a report to the Legislature of Arizona of the condition and progress of the schools in that Territory during the past year. He says: "Under all the circumstances there has been gratifying progress in the promotion of education in Arizona during the past year. The last Legislature imposed a tax of twenty-five cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the several counties for school purposes, and a like tax on all the property of the Territory, to be collected and paid to the various counties in proportion to the number of children within each. But a small portion of the taxes derived from these two sources was paid until late in 1873, and, therefore, the benefits of this wise statute are only beginning to be realized. It is believed that there will be sufficient revenue in the future to maintain free schools in each of the districts in the Territory for at least six months of the year. As our schools are all primary in their character, the policy of employing female teachers has been favored, and put in practice so far as practicable. The experience of the most eminent educators throughout the land is in favor of female teachers. It has been the purpose of the officers in charge of our schools to procure the services of the best and most thorough teachers, and I believe that in the main such have been secured."

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Superintendent of Public Instruction should not be his scholastic attainments, although they must be respectable. His duties are far different from what are supposed, and the man who is the best fitted to fill that station is one full of common sense. His time is very largely taken up with hearings in cases to be determined by him; for it should not be forgotten that he sits as a judge in over one hundred and fifty cases a year, which are regularly argued before him. From his decision there is no appeal. He has to watch over the distribution of the school moneys of the State; he is a trustee of several institutions, and is obliged to inspect and report upon the case of Indians and others receiving aid from the State for their schools. The blind, deaf and idiotic are under his charge. All these things require a man of experience and brains, and the State has never yet been so unfortunate as to have any one in that position who did not have them. In times past it has been held by Yates, Flagg, Dix, Spencer, S. S. Randall, Young, Benton, Morgan, H. S. Randall, Leavenworth and Van Dyck. There is not a weak name here. Yet none of them could have obtained a professorship of the dead languages in Dartmouth or Princeton, or would have compared for a moment in scholarship with Professor Martin, of this city, or President Eliot, of Harvard."

ONE hundred and fifty graduates of Harvard College honored their Alma Mater by attending the eighth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, last week. Joseph H. Choate presided, and among those present were Rev. Samuel Osgood, Hon. William M. Evarts, District-Attorney Phelps, Judge Brady, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Gallaher, of Elizabeth, and the Rev. Dr. A. Crosby.

Rev. H. A. Gallaher then spoke upon the subject of "Education in New England," and the results he had seen of it. After a brief introduction, with a series of anecdotes on a variety of subjects, he said these New Englanders discussed the question of education and left over a hundred pamphlets on the subject. They had an agricultural college in each state, and over 200 colleges. They had a common school for every twenty-five persons. The press, which was partly the reason for this, was now the first estate, instead of the fourth, as Edmund Burke had said. "The Younger Sisters of Harvard" met a response from the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, a graduate of Yale, who was received with prolonged applause. There was one thing, said he, we were taught at Yale which you were never taught at Harvard—admiration for our elder sisters, at least toward Harvard. We thought it would have been better to be a poor scholar at Harvard—that is, if there had not been so many—a good scholar at Yale, if there had not been so many. Dr. A. Crosby answered to the toast in behalf of Dartmouth, alluding to his experience with Harvard students, and then speaking of the origin and distinguished graduates of his own Alma Mater. "Marching through Georgia" was then sung by N. S. Smith, of the class of '69. The toast, "The Legal Profession," was responded to by Judge Brady. District-Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps made an admirable and witty little speech on behalf of Yale. Mr. Whitelaw Reid responded briefly to the toast, "The Press—a terror to all evil-doers, and to the rest of mankind as well."

#### NINTH CLASS REUNION.

The eleventh reunion of the Ninth Class Association of Old Public School No. 14 was held on last Thursday evening at Delmonico's, and proved a most enjoyable affair. This Association was the first organized of many similar associations now in existence, and was formed by Joseph K. Sibell, James R. Underwood, Wm. Mead, James A. Lucas and George H. Stout, Esq., and a few classmates, for the purpose of continuing and promoting friendly feeling among those who were boys together in the old Ninth Class. The organization has been a great success, more than fulfilling the expectations of its originators, and the reunions have been of an exceedingly pleasant character.

Old Public School No. 14 stood in Houston street, between Norfolk and Suffolk streets, on the site now occupied by Grammer School No. 13. Judge Anson Willis was the first Principal, but he soon resigned and was succeeded by Leonard Hazeltine, Esq., who was Principal of the school until the building was torn down, occupying the position for nearly thirty years, and he is present Principal of Grammer School No. 13. He is the oldest Principal in point of service of any in the State, and he is certainly one of the ablest and most popular. Professor David B. Scott, an acknowledged leader in the cause of public education in this city, was for a long time Vice-Principal of No. 14. Messrs. Willis, Hazeltine and Scott always attend the Association's reunions, and are warmly received by the "boys," who demonstrate their regard for their beloved teachers in the most enthusiastic manner.

The following are the members of the Association, arranged in alphabetical order, and it will be seen that the list comprises a very large number of prominent citizens:

Fred. A. Albrecht, Jas. S. Allhouse, George H. Anderson, William T. Ashman, John Alden, Benjamin F. Britton, Isaac W. Britton, Lewis Bruckman, Simon Bruckman, Jared G. Baldwin, Walter D. C. Boggs, Chas. C. Barnes, George T. Bush, Stephen N. Benedict, John H. Berryman, George Bloomfield, W. N. Branson, Wm. Bowen, Theodore F. Clowes, Frank A. Culbert, James H. Culbert, Robert Culbert, W. R. W. Chambers, Thos. G. Cowperthwaite, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Henry Conklin, Stephen H. Cornell, Robert G.

Cornell, Charles G. Cornell, (Ex-Senator,) Thomas H. Cuthell, William L. Cortelyou, Charles L. Crofut, George W. Casilear, James D. Cunningham, Robert M. Dewitt, Wm. Davis, Walter S. Duryea, Levi Duraea, Jr., John S. Davies, Thos. W. Eccles, Thos. W. Eames, (Judge,) Stephen K. Earle, Daniel D. Earle, Edward Foley, Henry C. Fullerton, Geo. C. Fisher, Robt. W. Fisher, Andrew J. Fisher, David Fisher, Gideon Fountain, William C. Foster, Wm. H. Falconer, Robert Fielding, Jr., Washington Farrington, Thomas Frost, Richard Frost, Andrew J. Gardner, George H. Gardner, John Gamble, Jr., Michael H. Good, William Good, Clarence S. Green, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Robert Hazeltine, Joseph M. Hazeltine, (Mr. Hazeltine's sons;) Charles S. Huntington, Richard R. Hunt, John H. Hicks, John A. Holmes, William J. Holmes, Albert W. Holmes, William H. Hubbard, John H. Hall, Charles C. Hall, George W. Hawkins, Charles H. Hawkins, James E. Health, George Hutton, Thomas E. Hawks, W. F. Hunt, Bradbury M. Johnson, John Jennings, Harvey Jennings, (School Trustee,) Charles E. Johnson, Stephen H. Knapp, (Superintendent in Post Office;) Valentine Kettleman, George Kirk, Lewis J. Kirk, (Deputy Surveyor of the Port;) Seth C. Keyes, William Kemp, William H. Lockwood, Frederick W. Loew, Judge of Superior Court, (Clerk,) Charles E. Loew, (Ex-County Clerk,) Edward V. Loew, James A. Lucas, William H. Lucas, George Lewis, William N. Lewis, Adam C. Martin, Wilbur F. Martin, Joshua S. Martin, William Mead, Cyrus Mead, David McCullough, Henry Metzger, Robert V. Mackey, (Engineer, Fire Department,) Frederick A. Morgan, Robert H. Mason, J. F. Morris, Lewis Neil, Bernard J. Oettenger, Thomas H. Oakley, Robert J. Orr, James Pooton, (President, "Journalistic Fraternity,") Lorenzo D. Place, George W. Pesinger, Francis Pidgeon, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, (Clerk to Common Council,) Walter S. Pinckney, Martin Papet, Thomas A. Phillips, ("Oofy Goof,") Robert J. Place, Robert W. Pain, William E. Price, Frederick Robtacher, George H. Rowland, John N. Reynolds, William Rabold, Wm. E. Regan, Joseph K. Sibell, George H. Stout, (Editor School Journal,) Oliver B. Stout, (School Trustee,) Alonso D. Smith, Hiram G. Smith, Charles Smith, Charles S. Strong, Nelson Samson, Henry D. Sharot, Augustus W. Smalley, Pierre W. Stymus, William H. Schaffer, Andrew J. Scott, Samuel E. Seymour, Isaac P. St. John, John W. Spicer, James Thompson, Christian J. Thoms, Peter Testevin, James R. Underwood, John D. Vincent, William J. Vincent, James Vannuys, John H. Vanderzee, William L. Vanderzee, Richard Vanhouven, Henry C. Ward, Edward F. Willis, Frederick C. Wagner, (Deputy Tax Commissioner,) Henry S. Wallace, Daniel Wood, William S. York.

Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Ex-Supervisor Isaac J. Oliver are honorary members.

The "boys" assembled early on Thursday evening in Delmonico's parlors, and conversed pleasantly for half an hour, and then marched to dinner, which was served in Delmonico's best style.

Commissioner Frederick C. Wagner, First Vice-President of the Association, sat at the head of the table, Messrs. Hazeltine, Willis and John W. Greaton, ex-President of the Ninth Class Association of old No. 7, sitting at his right, and Mayor Havemeyer, Professor Scott and Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., at his left. He wielded a magnificent new gavel, splendidly carved and beautifully ornamented, which had been presented to him by the widow of "Mary Kelly," and when he brought the gavel down and called the "boys" to order, it was so quiet that you could have heard a top of pins drop—if any one had let them fall.

Mr. Hazeltine then said grace, the "boys" graciously reclining their intellectual domes. After the company had carefully secreted in their trunks as much food and drink as said trunks would hold, they ceased to open their mouths to eat and commenced to open them to exercise their tongues and lungs.

The President having touchingly alluded to the death of John H. Price, Esq., late President of the Association, and allusion having been also made to the death of James W. Gerard, Esq., so well known for his zealous efforts in the schools, toasts to the memory of both gentlemen were drunk in silence.

The President afterward spoke of the great success of the Association, and then introduced Mayor Havemeyer, who, after a few pleasant preliminary remarks, spoke as follows:

**Mr. President.—**In behalf of the city I represent, I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in the sentiment you have proposed, and you, gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which it has been received. My friends, I came here to learn, and not to teach, or to utter thoughts which would be subjected to the keen criticism of my surroundings, but, as you understand, I have not had the same advantage as yourselves in having graduated at the College of New York. You cannot expect me, therefore, to be as eloquent as those who have enjoyed this privilege. But there is a system of education, however, not dependent upon seats of learning, and which is thoroughly American in its character, and that is the one which a man derives from long experience with his fellow-men, and of that kind of education I have had some advantage. I have seen the growth of the whole public school system in the City of New York, from the solitary building in Tryon Row to the Free Academy for boys and the Normal College for girls. That the system of education, which we have at a large expenditure of money and of the time of our best citizens, has

proved a success, is indicated by the assemblage around me. But there is one danger, however, to which, I hope, you will allow me to allude, and that is, that graduates from learned institutions are too much tempted to overrate the value of their studies, and to rely upon them alone to fit them for all the duties and responsibilities of life. We must not forget that the true system of education consists in the proper exercise and development of the whole man. [Applause.] We are not a mere tissue of nerves and brain, nor mere muscle or stomach, but each are aids to the proper development of all, and I am happy to find by your presence here, that however much your education may have developed the brain elements of your system, you have not been unmindful of the claims which the stomach [laughter] has upon your attention, and which I am glad to see you are disposed on this occasion to honor in full, an amusement in which I can assure you it delights me to participate. [Applause and "three cheers for the stomach."]

Messrs. Willis and Hazeltine followed, Mr. Hazeltine, who was received with great applause, dwelling particularly upon the great and radical changes for the better in the Common School system since the time when he became a teacher.

Prof. Scott made an amusing punning commentary on the names of members of the Association, closing with an eloquent and logical exposition of what true education is. In true teaching, it was not so much the schoolmaster who educated the child as it was the child who educated himself, by being properly excited to develop his faculties. The child who was taught to help himself was the one that the public schools had best educated. [Applause.]

James A. Lucas, Esq., ex-President of the association, then spoke in substance as follows:

My old schoolmates, may I trespass on your time and ask you to carry your memory with mine and let us approach the old school, so dear to us all—approach it from Houston street, East or West, down Avenue A [Voice—"Mulligan Guards"], or up Essex or Norfolk street, there it stands; and I doubt if there is a member around this board who, if called upon to sketch a picture of it for artistic purposes, would fail to make it most perfect in all its details—the old stone stoop, with approaches from either side; the heavy front doors; the front entrance to the Primary Department, under the stoop; the high blue fences, with their large and small gates. Shall we go up the front way? No, not now, but rather the more familiar way—by the gate. Ah! here we are in our old playground, so large, so nicely paved (and, in after years, so pleasantly shaded with trees)—here, where we have so often enjoyed ourselves in various sports incidental to the school-yard; where we first learned our ideas of military marching, facings, etc., etc.—let each for himself add to and, if possible, finish this picture. Here we are at the old covered walk at the rear of the school. The number of steps I have forgotten, but they were many. Shall we go up? Oh! yes, at least a portion of the way, and then take a slide down again on the old side rail, up again to the top, and (if we are not "late") another slide all the way down, even at the risk of our limbs and neck. But perhaps we are "late"; then we don't think of sliding, but rather "who has charge of the class in the small recitation room," with the certain conviction that it will prove to be Mr. Hazeltine; and then (if not armed with a "written excuse") we stumble and stammer over something which we hope will get us through without punishment. Here in this "small recitation room" we have passed many a pleasant and profitable hour, and filled many an ink-stand when we were "Ink Monitor," and many a run through on school being dismissed, starting as far from the inner door as we dared, and sometimes a little too far, so as to be "called back," even from the yard, on our way home. But let us enter the "large room"—and here I fear I shall fail to draw a picture that will prove to be satisfactory; if so, I shall ask you to "touch it up" and fill the omissions: There are those old familiar desks, behind which in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th classes we have so often sat, with our "home block" in front of us, the hole for the inkstand, the aperture for our slates, another underneath for our books, lunch, etc., etc.; those familiar yellow stools, fastened in rows on the board at the bottom, which we have so often thrown down on the top of our desks, for to get the dust off, and then up they went upside down on the top of our desks, for at 2 o'clock. What a mistake we made. There facing us is that "desk" to which we were sometimes called to be "interviewed," by our teachers, with its large blackboard, in front of which we sometimes "stood in line," and on which we have received so many interesting and beneficial lessons; there are those "terrible dungeons" under the platform into which we have seen some of our more intractable associates thrust as a punishment, when all others failed. But we remember in most instances they rather liked this. We see that old familiar spot and hear that same familiar voice ["Cheers for the familiar voice"] reading a chapter from the bible at the opening of school or in the same place; we see that same form with uplifted arm and gentle hand "tinkling the bell," as he desires to attract our attention to close the studies of the hour, in writing, "studying for examination," or acting as "monitors" of a "draft," whose lines we fancy are not yet obliterated. Up there on the front wall are the same alphabets, large and small letters; the

names of the Presidents, the numerals, and there is the "note of interrogation," period, comma, etc., etc. There are the large stoves, the top of which we have so often filled with our "coffee kettles," to make our coffee and lunch more palatable—and with what tenacity would we contest a place for a kettle if any fellow attempted to displace ours and sneak his in; and there we see those long lines of stovepipes the whole length of the room, and I think about the largest stovepipes I have ever seen; then I see those blocks painted black with the "letters" in white and stuck on top of the ends of the desks; and there on the rear wall we see the large hemispheres, East and West, and between them on a small scale we see the zones; also that old clock, we so often, so earnestly, so wishfully watched, especially if we had a note in our pocket requesting Mr. Hazeltine to let us come home at two o'clock. And here, right here under the clock, is the large table covered with green baize, on which we have so often "spoke a piece" in practicing or rehearsing for an

exhibition.

Here in the corner we see that old "cabinet" where the curiosities, minerals, etc., etc., were kept, and from which, from time to time, there were missing divers rattans, ["Cheers for the rattans"] that had been "laid away to soak." Of course nobody knew where they went. And now, here we are right by the door of the large recitation-room, which has always been assigned to the older classes for class recitations, and in which we have spent so many pleasant (and some unpleasant) hours. How often have we gone in that room confident of knowing our lessons, and then, by some slip or forgetfulness, make a most humiliating failure. On the other hand, have we gone there in utter ignorance of the lessons to be recited, and got through without a failure, by the kindness—mistaken though it may have been—of the boy next to us (perhaps he is by your side now), who, at the risk of detection and punishment, would prompt us. These, my schoolmates, are pleasing reflections, pleasing reminiscences. I have thus hastily drawn a picture of those things that were once realities, but now only exist in memory. The picture is faintly drawn, I know; but I hope, as I remarked before, that you will touch it up and fill in the omissions. I might go on—going out of school—and speak of very many things, but I forbear. [Applause.]

A resolution of thanks to William Mead, Esq., for indefatigable performance of his duty as Secretary of the Association; and for beautifully and artistically engrossing resolutions in reference to the death of ex-President Price was unanimously adopted.

Letters of regret at inability to attend the reunion, received from President Grant, Secretary Fish (formerly a trustee of the school), Gov. Dix, Superintendent Kiddle, Judge Larremore, President Neilson, and Messrs. George H. Stout and Oliver B. Stout, were read by the Secretary.

Ex-Supervisor Oliver responded to "The Girls," telling all he knew about them in general and about Mary Kelly in particular, and tickled the "boys" hugely by the pleasant manner in which he handled and exhibited "The Girls."

"Oofy Goof" recited a parody on "Sheridan's Ride," telling all about Schneider's wonderful flight from Brooklyn to Coney Island; and then told about the romantic love and elopement of "Schweet Lowes."

After Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney had shown, in a most amusing manner, what an excellent school old No. 14 was, and how quick he was graduated from it thirty years ago, Robert M. Dewitt, Esq., "spoke a short piece," and Maj.-Gen. J. W. Greaton, of the Society of the Cincinnati, and ex-President of the Ninth Class Association of old No. 7, defended the Common School system from charges that it was well calculated to graduate bad men. The Common Schools had graduated some of the best and ablest men, and among them "Old Probabilities," one of the most scientific men in the country.

Counselor F. Loomis and Commissioner Stevenson, of the Board of Emigration, who attended No. 14 in 1833, made a few remarks, and then Mr. Oliver sang "The Little Brown Jug" and told a story.

The following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year: Fred' C. Wagner, President; L. Hazeltine, Jr., 1st Vice-President; R. R. Hunt, 2d Vice-President; William Mead, Recording Secretary; Edward F. Willis, Corresponding Secretary; Theodore F. Clowes, Treasurer; Robert G. Cornell, Chaplain; Executive Committee—James A. Lucas, Chairman; Joseph K. Sibell, Walter S. Pinckney, William H. Lockwood, William H. Falconer, Thos. G. Cowperthwaite, W. R. W. Chambers, Lewis J. Kirk, John Gamble, Jr., George Lewis, Edward Foley, George C. Fisher, Thos. A. Phillips and Joseph C.

After speeches by Mr. James Pooton, of the New York News Association, and Mr. John A. Armstrong, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, "Oofy Goof," told two comic stories, and remarks were made by Messrs. R. R. Hunt, T. E. B. Hawkes, G. H. Berryman, J. R. Underwood, and W. R. W. Chambers. They followed other stories and songs; cheers for Mr. Sibell for his conception of the Association, which had caused him much labor; a story by Mayor Havemeyer, illustrative of the improvident habits of some poor people in living on rich and costly viands; the recitation of the multiplication table; singing of "Auld Lang Syne," etc. The exercises closed by a pathetic story from "Oofy Goof," detailing a sad accident to one "McGarahan," the relation of which affected the whole company, and greatly aroused the sympathetic nature of Mayor Havemeyer, who was greatly agitated.

#### SCHOOL NEWS—Continued.

**CLOSING RECEPTION OF THE TWENTIETH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.**—Owing to the elaborate programme prepared by Mr. Olney for the closing reception of his popular school, and to the general interest of the Twentieth Ward public in this excellent department, we were not surprised to find the house crowded on Friday evening, long before the exercises commenced, some being compelled to leave without obtaining admission.

On entering, we were struck with the classic and elegant art exhibition on the walls, where, above the platform and on either side, were grouped the drawings, in both pencil and crayon, of the pupils of Prof. William Heinmuller, who has entire charge of the drawing department of the school. The eminent success attending his labors here places him in the foremost rank of instructors in this art.

On the desk we were pleased to see some of the fruits of Mr. Charles E. Cady's labors in the important branch of book-keeping, where journals, ledgers, receipts, bills, etc., lay, inviting the criticisms of the business public, yet attesting the care and accuracy of one of the best of teachers. Beside these emblems of the business world were spread out specimens of the penmanship of each class in the school. Some of these were of exceptional merit, reflecting high credit on both pupils and teachers, and showing that Evening School work in this branch is not far (if at all) behind the results found in our best grammar departments.

Mr. Olney's zeal and devotion to his school have been untiring, while his hands have been strengthened by one of the ablest corps of assistants, prominent among whom may be mentioned Mr. Theo. S. Van Cott, general assistant of the department.

The music, under the direction of Miss Gertrude J. Chamberlain, of G. S. No. 44, was excellent, reflecting high credit on the lady, who is a pianist of rare ability and is favorably known as a successful teacher.

Few school receptions have ever taken place where the music presented, both vocal and instrumental—the latter being an exceptional feature—has been so uniformly attractive.

The exercise in Phonography by the pupils of Prof. Poulsen's class, was eminently satisfactory, and furnished abundant proof, if such were needed, of the great importance of this wonderful art, and of the success which may attend the labors of a thoroughly competent teacher.

The exercises began promptly at 7:45, when the Board of Trustees of the Ward, Professor Frobisher, of the New York College, and many other prominent friends of popular education, filled the platform. Dr. H. D. Ranney presided, and never more happily. We were pleased to notice that the entire entertainment, though given primarily to entertain and amuse, presented, so far as practicable, the substantial character of the "harness work" of the school. The following is the elaborate programme :

1. Chorus.....	Diligence.
2. Recitation.....	Speech of Patrick Henry.
3. Solo.....	John Concily.
4. Duet.....	Some Folks.
M. Meyers.....	Piano and Violin.
5. Exercises in Phonography.....	
L. Levy.....	Geo. Karsch.
6. Solo and Chorus.....	Uncle Sam's Farm.
Dora Reeves.....	School.
7. Piano Solo.....	Tannhauser, Lit.
Zither Solo.....	S. Sonowsky.
8. German Chorus.....	Emil Kantsale.
9. Solo and Chorus.....	Hannah for the Union.
10. Recitation.....	Spartacus.
Wm. McBerners.....	
11. Solo and Chorus.....	The Funniest Thing's a Frog.
Joseph Nordenschild and School.	
12. Duet, Piano and Violin.....	Lucia de Lammermoor
M. Meyers.....	
13. Orchestral Performance.....	German Class.
14. Semi Chorus.....	Washington New.
Vocal Duet.....	Wood Bird's Song.
T. J. Lee and J. Nordenschild.	
15. Solo.....	Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel.
16. Solo and Chorus.....	Twenty Years Ago.
17. Solo.....	August Miller.
18. Orchestra.....	German Class.
21. Reading of the Honor Roll.....	By Dr. Ranney.
22. Address.....	
23. Orchestra.....	

**EVENING SCHOOL NO. 34.**—The closing exercises of Female Evening School No. 34, Mrs. Josephine Belzer, Principal, took place on Friday evening. The programme was of a varied and interesting character, and much enjoyed by the large concourse gathered.

Dr. Roberts, Mr. A. J. Case and others addressed the school, commanding the pupils on their fine appearance and the progress they had made during the winter term.

The singing was the special feature of the evening, the result of the able training of the musical directress, Miss J. A. Jones. The good old song, "Killarney," was beautifully sung by Mrs. Lillie Moran, who has a voice of great sweetness and power. A trio, "Distant Chimes," was well received, as was also the chorus "The Miller's Song." The readings and recitations were few, but in most instances well done, particularly Miss Cohen's rendering of "Maud Muller."

**EVENING SCHOOL NO. 31.**—On Tuesday a select audience attended the closing exercises of this evening school, among which were school trustees McBarron, Hays, Goulding, Halleck and Goschen, Mr. Thos. Shields, Major Conyngham, and other gentlemen interested in educational matters. The evening's entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with addresses by members of the local School Board and the principal, Mr. Haggerty. Dr. Hayes presided, and after

some introductory remarks, announced the order of exercises which were as follows:

Piano.....	Miss Basin.....	Trovatore.
Song.....	Annie, Robert and Walter Vassar.	Little Sweetheart.
Piano.....	Miss Marsden.	Silver Star.
Song.....	Henry McDonnell.	Kilarney.
Piano.....	Annie and Robert Vassar.	Duet.
Solo.....	Miss Curran.	A Home by the Sea.
Piano.....	Kathleen Mavourneen.	
Solo.....	Miss Fitzpatrick.	
Piano.....	Walter Vassar.	Go, Go!
Solo.....	Darling Jessie of the Lea.	
Solo.....	Walter Vassar.	Cavalier.
Piano.....	Miss Fitzpatrick.	
Distribution of Certificates.		
Piano-Duet.	Home Forest March.	
Annie and Robert Vassar.		
Principal's Address.		
Solo.....	I'll remember you, love, in my prayers.	Miss Currie.

After the distribution of premiums and certificates, Mr. Goulding, at the close of a very happy address, presented Miss Phebe Stamper with an elegantly bound volume from the principal, in acknowledgment of her efficiency as a teacher. Mr. Haggerty's remarks to the pupils were pointed, practical and full of feeling, and they fitly concluded a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

**A NEW SCHOOL FOR THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.**—Miss Mary C. Hepburn, for many years Vice-Principal of Primary Department G. S. No. 19, was confirmed at the last meeting of the Board of Education as Principal of Primary School No. 6, a new Primary recently organized at Nos. 15 and 17 Third street, between Bowery and Second ave., Seventeenth Ward, and she will enter upon her duties on Monday, March 2. We congratulate Miss Hepburn on her well-merited and earned promotion.

**CLOSING EXERCISES IN FIRST WARD EVENING SCHOOL.**—This school, of which Mr. P. G. Duffy is the successful Principal, assisted by an able corps of teachers, closed for the season with a very enjoyable entertainment on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. The programme was as follows:

Chorus.....	Columbia.
Declaration.....	Charcoal Man.
P. J. Cherry.	
Chorus.....	Cheer, Boys, Cheer.
Dialogue.....	Backwood School.
Eight Boys.	
Duet.	McNickle Bros.
Declaration.....	Rienza's Address.
P. J. Mahoney.	
Solo.....	Kathleen Tobin.
Recitation.....	Evening at the Forum.
W. Fitzgerald.	
Chorus.....	Auld Lang Syne.
Award of Prizes.	
Recitation.....	Smack at School.
Thom. Cherry.	
Solo.....	Miss Nellie Burke.
Reading.....	Heathen Chimes.
James Healy.	
Duet.	McNickle Bros.
Declaration.....	Battle of Fontenoy.
Mich. Cronin.	
Chorus.....	Rally Round the Flag.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. McIntire, made a very pleasing address, complimenting both teachers and scholars. The ladies on this occasion were numerous, and vied with each other in the brilliancy of their toilets. Many prominent citizens of the ward were present, and testified their appreciation of the entertainment.

**THE ANNEXED SCHOOLS.**—A delegation of the Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. Halstead, Dowd, Wetmore, Patterson, Baker, Townsend and Vermilye, with Superintendent Stagg, inspected all the schools in the new Twenty-fourth Ward, under the direction of Messrs. Morris Wilkins and Mark K. Hamilton, Trustees of the schools in the Ward—nine in number. The delegation representing the Board of Education expressed themselves pleased with the condition of nearly all of the schools. With those at Spuyten Duyvil, Belmont, and one other, there was some dissatisfaction expressed. The residents of Riverdale have presented a petition for a new school-house, and the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the Trustees. The teachers formerly attached to School District No. 1, West Farms, having failed to receive any compensation for their services since October 1, 1878, are suffering great embarrassment on that account, and an application has been made to the Legislature, through the Hon. Wm. Herring, for the passage of some bill which will afford them proper relief.

#### A GREAT SCHOOL.

**EVENING SCHOOL 13—CLOSING EXERCISES—SPEECHES BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND OTHERS.**

Last Tuesday evening, in Grammar School No. 13, in Houston street, near Essex, the closing exercises of the Male Evening School were held. The principal of the school is Mr. Abner B. Pettigrew. Its last principal was Mr. Robert H. Pottigrew, and the returns of their work were in some measure shown last night. The school is, with the exception of the Evening High School, the largest evening school in the city. Its average attendance for the whole season has been very nearly 1,000. In one week its average was 1,332. It has suffered from lack of room and from the panic. There have been ten grammar classes, mostly composed of adults, and seventeen English classes. The first English class has been taught book-keeping, advanced arithmetic and penmanship. Its teacher is Mr. J. S.

Woodworth. Other teachers, who deserve mention for the work shown Tuesday night, are Jas. R. Pettigrew, the general assistant, and Mr. M. J. O'Donnell, who has had charge of the music.

At the closing exercises the large assembly-room was so crowded with scholars that the audience were confined to very close quarters. On the platform were Edward O. Jenkins, Inspector Harvey H. Woods, Henry Merz, the Chairman of the Board of Ward Trustees; and Trustees Adam Weber and Owen Murphy, Assistant Superintendent Arthur McMullen, John J. Sinclair, Professor David B. Scott, Prof. Walter C. Lyman, Mr. Sloane and others.

The read was open before them. They

should not envy those who were born rich. Let them do diligently the work before them, and be content to labor for success. He had known rich men's sons who had died in the gutter, or in prison, and poor men's sons who had obtained distinction and honor. Riches were within the control of every man, but the beginner must learn to spend less than he earned.

He told them the story of a personal friend of his who, commencing life in a poorhouse, apprenticed from there to a farmer—who ill-used him, ran away from him, engaged himself to a widow woman for farm labor, and after getting his first decent suit saved all his money till he had about hundred dollars. Then in the distress of 1836 he used his little capital in buying shin plasters from merchants and selling them to employers, and when prosperity closed that branch of trade, in buying at a discount Canada money and taking it to Canada for full redemption. He called

attention to two facts: first, that this man

always sought employment at whatever he could get; second, that in his dealings his word was thoroughly reliable.

He looked out for himself and could keep his mouth shut, but when he opened it his word could be trusted. Thus he drew the attention of bankers; he opened a bank himself, and when he died left behind him two millions of dollars.

A little snap was wanted, too, for suc-

cess. The other day on the cars a boy came in calling, *Commercial-Telegram*.

One wanted one, but his (Mr. Have-

meyer's) friend put his hand to his chin and the boy, turning sharply to him, said:

"I never knew a man put his hand to his chin but he wanted a *Commercial*, and he made him buy it. There was snap, and I prophecy that boy will be heard from. I hope you will all be heard from your honesty, intelligence and good fellowship."

Mayor Havemeyer here sat down, but in

a moment arose and said for the sake of his

friend he wished to tell them that, though he ran away from the farmer because he was badly treated, as soon as he had money he went back and paid him for his time.

Superintendent McMullin, in a brief ad-

dress, impressed on the children the im-

portance of developing their intelligence,

not only for its aid in the making of money,

but for its increasing their own strength

and making them more perfect men.

Prof. Scott gave them some personal

reminiscences. It was very nearly exactly

thirty years ago since, at the age of 22, he

knew, were unable to attend day school,

because of their day work—had the nerve

and the desire for intellectual progress

which brought them here. They were pre-

paring not only to become men of business,

but for the great duties of citizens. For no

cause was money freely given as for pub-

lic education. Very rarely was there any

grumbling by the taxpayers over the public

school moneys, for they believed that the

money was expended by the school officers

to the best advantage—as carefully as if the

money spent were the Commissioners' own.

The school moneys spent here were not for

the benefit of New York alone, but of the

whole State, of the whole United States, for

from this "City by the Sea" streamed in

every direction through the country the

men who moulded States—whose intelli-

gence was trained here, and, in many cases,

by the Evening Schools. This was the pe-

culiarity of this people: that they were gov-

erned through themselves, and could only be

protected by their own intelligence. In

the Evening Schools as one means they

hoped to give such enlightenment that prog-

ress here should be equal, if not superior,

to that of any other community. He hoped

the last session had been both interesting

and profitable to them. The teachers had

done well, and done their duty by them,

but real progress was only to be made

through themselves from a desire to be pro-

fited, which was selfish, but better from a

desire to be able to do unto others what

was best for them, so that love and har-

mony, and with them progress, might pre-

vent. There could be but one thing in one place

at a time. One thing excluded another.

Good thoughts excluded evil; and when a

boy's head was filled with good desires and

good work, his manners and his words

would grow correct, and he would become

a good citizen, a good influence. Mind

communicated with mind with the flash of

the telegraph. The land was now at peace;

there was no war, no turmoil to distract

them from laying the foundation on which

to build happy and successful men.

Then came a part of the programme, during which Mayor Havemeyer came in.

The boys rose to greet him, and he was

called on for an address.

In speaking to the boys, he told them,

that their presence in an evening school

presupposed that their day time was occu-

pied by labor and useful pursuits, and that

they were willing to spend their extra time

in learning to intelligently discharge their

duties as citizens.

He had a great love for working boys.

The Almighty's first prescribed that by

the sweat of the brow man should live, and

for the worker was due the highest respect.

Man had in him three natures—the physical,

intellectual and moral. Neither could be

neglected without injury to the others. To

be a true man each part of his nature must deserve attention. It was to the worker to whom success was destined. The idler reaped failure and received contempt. Kaiser William, Emperor of Germany, was a carpenter. In Germany the necessity of learning a trade was imposed on those in authority, as we thought, to secure their sympathy with the laboring masses. Solon, the wise Greek, who even exaggerated filial duties, released a son from all duties to a father who failed to give him a trade.

The read was open before them. They should not envy those who were born rich. Let them do diligently the work before them, and be content to labor for success. He had known rich men's sons who had died in the gutter, or in prison, and poor men's sons who had obtained distinction and honor. Riches were within the control of every man, but the beginner must learn to spend less than he earned.

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## New York School Journal, Office, 23 Park Row.

GEORGE H. STOUT, - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, FEB. 28, 1874.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS AND EXCHANGES.

Hereafter we shall have no clubbing rates with other periodicals.

### THE PROPOSED COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

We print in other columns the full text of the Compulsory Education bill introduced by the Legislature of this State by Senator Wood. The details of this important measure will be examined with great interest, both in the Legislature and by the mass of the people of the State. It is a long step in the right direction, and there is reason to believe that it will pass into a law, although probably in an amended form. It provides that "every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable." It is also provided that "no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district of the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed"—the penalty for the infraction of this section of the law being \$50 for each offense.

Here, then, is a sharp, stern enactment—peremptory to the last degree, and so definite that it is impossible to mistake its meaning. At the outset, however, it has encountered serious opposition; and one of the points of criticism, it must be confessed, contains an element of justice. It is contended that, in very many cases, the children of the poor are compelled to work for their own support, or to aid in supplying the wants of the family, and that the compulsory attendance of such children during the full hours of the public day-schools, even for one-third of the year, would be attended by circumstances of hardship and distress; therefore, that the law should be so amended as to permit the attendance of children at half-time or night schools. There is no question of the expediency of such an amendment of the proposed law. We suggest to Senator Wood, the mover of the bill, or to some of his colleagues, that a modification of this character would disarm much of the opposition to the bill, and make its passage and its enforcement easier.

Another measure, intended for the protection of factory children, is now before the Legislature of this State, and this is an additional reason for toning the provisions of the Educational bill.

The absolute necessity of the introduction of a judicious compulsory element into our general school system is acknowledged.

The only question is, how to do the work most wisely and effectually. It must be done, else the country will go bad to worse. It is bad enough already—we cannot afford to let it get worse. When in the city of New York alone there are more than 62,000 persons who cannot read nor write—or one-fifteenth of our whole rural population—and when the Census of the United States shows us the record of 4,500,000 persons who cannot read, out of a population of 40,000,000, the time has come for action. That action must be taken promptly, and the general awakening of the public conscience is revealed as State after State wheels into line for the attack upon ignorance and its concomitant evils of vice and crime.

The date of the Yale dinner to Chief Justice Waite at Washington has been fixed for March 2.

### THE VICTORY OF THE SCHOOL WOMEN.

The full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court gave a decision on the 20th of February in favor of the women who have been elected to serve on the Boston School Board, but who have hitherto been excluded from the seats to which they were entitled. This decision is a notable victory—a victory not only for the ladies who have been put in the van of a novel and hard-contested fight, but a victory also for the cause of education. If women be permitted to occupy the place of the teacher, there is every reason why they should likewise be given the chance to show they are as capable of governing as of serving—and if the voters of a school district see fit to elevate them to places of trust and power, it is obviously unRepublican and unjust to declare that the popular verdict has no force. The case is settled so far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned; and as the administration of laws is largely governed by precedent, this decision may be regarded as the forerunner of many future elections of women to school offices. So far, then, so good. But let us see the grounds upon which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts gives its sanction to an innovation which has upset one of the foolish old Puritan traditions.

"The Common Law of England," says the presiding Justice, in announcing the decision of the Court, "which was our law upon the subject, permitted a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which were such that a woman was competent to perform them. It is also provided that "no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district of the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed"—the penalty for the infraction of this section of the law being \$50 for each offense.

That is to say, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts takes the common-sense view, sustained by legal authority, which has been taken by a large and influential class of public writers and speakers for many years past—that when a woman is really capable of performing any service to the community, no bar should be interposed to prevent her from doing the best she can do. This is the ground which has been assumed by the SCHOOL JOURNAL in regard to thin and cognate questions. We have always held, and still hold, that when a woman proves herself able and willing to follow a specific calling, she is entitled to a fair field, whether it be the field of education, or art, or science, or literature, medicine, theology, law, or any other that is honorable or useful. We are glad the Boston ladies have won their battle, and we shall be still more glad if good women in every State of the Union displace some of the blundering, incompetent and ignorant men who are called Boards of Education, School Trustees and teachers. The daylight is coming.

Since the above was written, we learn that the majority of the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio have reported a provision making women over twenty-one years of age eligible to any office under the School Laws of that State. So the sun rises!

### THE COLLEGE TILT OF BRAINS.

The College oars do not flash in the sunlight till midsummer; but the promised "Inter-Collegiate Literary Contest" has been arranged, according to programme, and the time fixed for the sport is the wintry month of January. Delegates from fourteen colleges—Amherst, Brown, Bowdoin, Syracuse University, Trinity, Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Princeton, Rutgers, Williams, Wesleyan, University of New York, and Cornell. A permanent organization was effected by electing C. B. Hubbard, of Williams, President; J. B. Lindsey, of New York University, Vice-President; G. H. Fitch, of Cornell, Secretary, and E. B. Perrine, of Brown, Treasurer.

Carroll College, Wisconsin, is fuller than at any time before. There are ninety-three students in actual attendance, besides a small primary class. The new boarding department is in operation and promises well.

success; and the time and place for the initial contest were fixed for the 7th of January, 1875, in the city of New York. Each college is to have two candidates, unless more than eight institutions are represented, and then the number will be reduced to one each. The contests will be open to all persons who shall have been graduated within a year previous to the meeting, and the exercises are to be limited to oratory at the opening of the experiment. Harvard and Yale still stand aloof. Is it because they are eloquent already, or because the enterprise of the younger and fresher-blooded colleges inspires a feeling of jealousy? We do not wish to appear uncharitable in putting these conundrums—but will anybody be so good as to answer them?

### PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee School Journal is the title of the new educational journal just started at Nashville, in the interest of the public schools of that State. It is the official organ of the public school system of Tennessee, and a special department is assigned for that purpose. The State Superintendent is the managing editor. This is a good indication of the educational awakening in Tennessee, of which we have previously made mention.

### TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF OXYGEN.

An appropriation of \$2,000 has been granted by the Board of Education of this city for experiments on ventilation in School No. 40. At last, therefore, a prospect of reaching a remedy for a great evil is opened. The Board has been hard to convince and slow to move—but better late than never—and better never late. But something has been gained, and for this let every teacher and pupil be thankful. At any rate, the appropriation should not be wasted—nor pocketed. The SCHOOL JOURNAL will watch the proceedings and report progress.

We hope that the Board of Education will not further delay action on the petition and affidavits submitted to them by the Eighth Ward Citizen's Protective Association, in relation to the infamous surroundings of School No. 10 in Wooster street.

### Literary Notes.

THREE rival publishers announce that they will reprint Lord Macaulay's forthcoming "Journals and Letters."

The American Mail is the title of a new newspaper, published in English, at Rio Janeiro, and devoted to American commercial interests.

The forthcoming "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," by Charles Francis Adams, will make at least four volumes, and will be published at the price of \$5 a volume.

A NEW WEEKLY illustrated paper will be started next month in London, to be called the Illustrated World. It is to take a medium position between the Illustrated London News and the Graphic and the illustrated penny papers.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton, has nearly completed his "History of Scottish Philosophy from the earliest period to Sir William Hamilton." The earlier portion is now in press by Robert Carter & Bros.; but, owing to the extent of the work and the great care needed in carrying it through the press, it will not be ready till autumn.

A WORK of great importance in the history of English literature has been undertaken by Mr. Faber, under a commission from the trustees of the British Museum. The work is a reproduction of the title-page of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, London, since the beginning, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER, Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, has nearly completed his book on "Turkistan; Notes of a Journey in 1873 in the Russian Province of Turkistan, the Khanates of Kokan and Bokhara, and the Province of Kuldja." Scribner & Co. will bring out the American edition of the book.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Wisconsin, is fuller than at any time before. There are ninety-three students in actual attendance, besides a small primary class. The new boarding department is in operation and promises well.

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## Local College and School News.

**THE TRIMBLE ASSOCIATION.**—One of the liveliest members at the reunion last week was our old friend Joshua S. Cooley. We regret that the types called it the *Gen. Geo. T. Trimble Association*, and changed the name of Henry L. Stote to *Harry*, and Daniel Stote to *David*; but such things will occur with the best regulated printers.

**EVENING SCHOOL No. 27.**—Last Thursday evening the closing exercises of Evening School No. 27 were held at the school-house in Forty-second street, east of Third avenue, under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Murphy, principal, and Mrs. Esther Hines, vice-principal. The school was handsomely decorated, and was filled with the friends, ladies and gentlemen, of the pupils. Mrs. Hines presided, and a number of school officers and invited guests were present. The programme was as follows: "Sweet By and By," by the school; "I'm Waiting, my Darling," duet, by the Fairbrother brothers; "Auction Extraordinary," by Master Felix Richards; "Castles in the Air," by the school; "Ye Merry Birds," solo, by Miss Carroll; "National Monument to Washington," by Mr. Solomon Frost; "Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring," by the school; "Beautiful Birds, Sing on," by Miss Cranford; "Three men of Science," dialogue, by B. S. Burns, Daniel Towie, William Murphy and Henry Kavanagh; violin solo, Moses Moritz; "Wandering in May time," by the Fairbrother brothers; "Work, Boys, Work," by Master Muldoon and the school; "Parting of Marion and Douglas," a recitation by Master Richards; "Gates Ajar," quartet, Fairbrothers, Mead and Muldoon; "Cheer, boys, Cheer," by the school; "Lover and Bird," Master Muldoon; "The Polish Boy," recitation, Mr. C. J. Sullivan; "Come back to Erie," solo, Miss Carroll. There were also a number of addresses made by the trustees of the school, and a distribution of prizes, after which the hymn "America" was sung by the entire school, and it was dismissed. Mrs. Hines, on bidding farewell to the scholars, received a large number of bouquets.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOLBOY.**—Coroner Wolfman on Sunday held an inquest on the body of George W. Long, a lad seven years of age, who died on Friday. Deceased attended the public school in 125th street, and on Monday afternoon of last week, when school was dismissed, there was a general scramble among the scholars to reach the street. While jostling and pushing each other on the stairs, George fell and so injured his head as to cause death, as stated. In their verdict, the jury recommended that greater care be used in dismissing scholars.

**EVENING SCHOOL No. 2.**—The closing exercises of Female Evening School No. 2, which took place last Friday evening, were very interesting. The large hall was completely filled with people, the ladies predominating. The school is under the management of Miss Ellie Dennehy, Principal, and ranks among the first in the city. On the platform were Messrs. Hall, Shields, Hays, Goulding, Thomas, and McBarrow, of the School Board, together with many other prominent citizens. The exercises, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and songs, were delivered with intelligence by the scholars. Miss Legge, Miss Carter and Miss Burke are deserving of special mention for the manner in which they delivered their parts. A gold medal was presented to Miss Maggie H. Humphreys, by the Principal, and a large number of handsome books, given by the teachers.

Mr. William F. McNamara, after the exercises closed, delivered an address. The inhabitants of the Seventh Ward, he said, felt a just pride in this school. He was glad to notice, by the increased attendance, that it was enlarging its usefulness. In vindication of the Seventh Ward, he would say that it was morally purer than any other in the city, for there was not a gambling or other improper house within its precincts. He attributed that to the healthy influence of its public schools. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Goulding and Mr. Haggerty.

**FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL No. 19.**—The closing exercises of the above school, situated in Fourteenth street, near First ave., under the able and efficient management of Miss Mary Anna Underhill, took place on Friday evening last, and was a success. Capt. Frederick C. Wagner presided, and in opening the exercises spoke of the great proficiency made during the term which was about to close, and concluded his remarks by reading a report of the Assistant Superintendents McArthur and McMullen, and Mr. John Jasper, Jr., who had visited the various classes and noted the result of the examinations of the pupils a short time previous, which was excellent in order and studies, and closed by complimenting the accomplished Principal and her able assistants in the duty assigned them. 230 certificates were distributed and a large number of books, gifts of the teachers, to those who had merited them. Among those present on this occasion we noticed Misses Adams, Weber, Henry Marz, Owen Murphy and Theodore H. Mead; Andrew Mathewson, Esq., Chairman of the Evening School Committee, Board of Education; Rev. A. C. Wedekind, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church. At a subsequent stage of the exercises, his Honor William F.

Havemeyer, Mayor, appeared, in company with Inspector Harvey H. Woods, the school

rising to receive him, and the Mayor, in his usual style, bowing his acknowledgment. This, we learn, was his first visit to any of the evening schools of this city. Captain Wagner, in his usual happy manner, introduced the Mayor, who addressed the young ladies, speaking of the great importance of the evening schools to those whose duties during the day prevented them from being present at the day schools, and urging on them to be punctual in their attendance, and devote all their time to improve their minds. On the conclusion of his remarks he was warmly applauded. Addresses were also delivered by Armour C. Anderson, Esq., for many years an efficient school trustee of the Eleventh Ward, and by Messrs. Mathewson and Mead. The exercises closed at a late hour. A large number of our prominent citizens were present on this very interesting occasion. Subjoined is the programme:

Chorus.....	Scatter Seeds of Kindness.
Solo.....	School.
Solo.....	Roses Underneath the Snow.
Recitation.....	Miss Katie Masterson.
Chorus.....	Tom Par's Conjugal Soliloquy.
Solo.....	Fading Away.
Solo.....	Softly o'er the Ripping Water.
Miss Annie Tait.	
Recitation.....	In School Days.
Duet.....	Ella Sacrist.
	Gently Sings the Breeze.
Calisthenic Class.	Missa Chrystal and Murphy.
Solo.....	Beautiful Leaves.
Miss Katie Masterson.	
Chorus.....	The Snowdrop.
Solo.....	Selections by a Class of Young Ladies.
Solo.....	I cannot sing the Old Songs.
Miss Annie Tait.	
Chorus.....	Hark! I hear the Organs peal.
Solo.....	School.
Distribution of Certificates.	
Valedictory.....	Miss Katie Kennedy.
Chorus.....	Good Night.

**FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL, No. 28.**—The closing exercises of this popular school which ranks with the best in the city, took place last Friday evening, under the direction of Miss Annie M. Hoffmann, the accomplished Principal, Mr. Joel W. Mason, presided. Among those present were Commissioners Seligman and Baker, Inspector Williams, Mr. James R. Cunningham, John Morgan, Michael Grob, Mr. Holzberger, John G. Tietjen, Judge Flammer, John Davenport and many ladies. There were a number of good speeches made by Messrs. Seligman, Flammer, Mason and others.

A pleasant feature of the exercises was the presentation by Miss Annie M. Hoffman, of a pair of gold earrings to Marie Solitaire, for punctuality, good deportment and proficiency; a cameo ring, to Lizzie Sweeney; a gold ring set with ruby and pearls, to Annie Colwell. The assistant teachers gave other prizes, consisting of a work-box, books, etc.

This school is one of the largest female evening schools in this city. It has a corps of eleven teachers and an average attendance of 350 pupils, of ages ranging from ten to fifty-six years, some of them being married women. Mrs. Barbara M. Ringelund, conducted the singing. The elocution class which won high honors, has been under the care of Miss Hoffman during the session.

The following was the programme.

God the All-Terrible.....	Chorus.
Skating at Central Park.....	Solo.
The Heavens are telling Thy Glory, O Lord....	Chorus.
A Curious Circumstance.....	Lizzie Cunningham.
Slighted treasures.....	Dialogue.
Mary Finn, Mary Smith, Annie Smith, Lizzie Sweeney.	
Oh, coldly blows the Northern blast.....	Chorus.
La Nancie.....	Solo.
Annie Tierman.	
Dancing Quakers.....	Duet.
Lizzie Sweeney and Fannie Phelan.	
Two Ideas of Life.....	Dialogue.
Dora Smith and Isabelle Cunningham.	
I really don't think I shall marry.....	Solo.
Mary Smith.	
After.....	Chorus.
Little Sweetheart.....	Solo.
In the Starlight.....	Annie Colwell.
Killed with Kindness.....	Duet.
The Little Hoop and Annie Tierman.	
Annie Colwell, Lizzie Sweeney, Lizzie Sweeney, Mary Smith and Mary Stevens.	
Walking down Broadway.....	Solo.
Fannie Phelan.	
Jasius.....	Duet.
Annie Colwell and Mary Smith.	
Spring, Gentle Spring.....	Chorus.
Angels bore Her Home.....	Solo and Chorus.
Mary Smith, solo; semi-chorus, Annie Colwell.	
Scandal on the Brain.....	Dialogue.
Annie Smith, Annie Colwell, Lizzie Sweeney, Fannie Phelan and Mary Finn.	
Ye Merry Birds.....	Solo.
Maggie Colwell.	
Mrs. Candle's lecture on Shirt Buttons.	Recitation.
Annie Colwell.	
Gipsy Girl's Carol.....	Solo.
Train to Mass.	Dialogue.
Mary Smith.	
Nellie Ray.....	Duet.
Maggie and Annie Colwell.	
The Celebrated Medley.....	Chorus.
Prizes and Addresses.	
Sad Hour of Parting.....	Chorus.
Doxology.	Solo.

The exercises closed, and concluded his remarks by reading a report of the Assistant Superintendents McArthur and McMullen, and Mr. John Jasper, Jr., who had visited the various classes and noted the result of the examinations of the pupils a short time previous, which was excellent in order and studies, and closed by complimenting the accomplished Principal and her able assistants in the duty assigned them. 230 certificates were distributed and a large number of books, gifts of the teachers, to those who had merited them. Among those present on this occasion we noticed Misses Adams, Weber, Henry Marz, Owen Murphy and Theodore H. Mead; Andrew Mathewson, Esq., Chairman of the Evening School Committee, Board of Education; Rev. A. C. Wedekind, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church. At a subsequent stage of the exercises, his Honor William F.

[Continued on page 2.]

## THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (House of Refuge), at a meeting held February 11, 1874, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the death of our honored fellow-citizen, James W. Gerard, the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents have peculiar cause of sorrow, because while they in common with the community at large lament the loss of the upright man, the wise counsellor and useful citizen, they also remember that fifty years ago he was one of the founders of their institution, was one of its managers, and for the rest of his life was the consistent supporter of its foundation principle, the reformation, rather than the punishment of the juvenile offender.

*Resolved*, That we express with sympathy to the family of the deceased, our respect for the memory of the good man, our appreciation of the learned lawyer and sagacious advocate, and our admiration of the earnest philanthropist, who, amidst the cares of life and the labors of his profession, did not forget or neglect the claims of degraded and suffering humanity upon his vigorous exertions for its elevation and relief.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers will attend the funeral of Mr. Gerard to take place this morning.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

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IN PENMANSHIP.

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2. Experience in their use, rather than age, fits for controlling pen and ink properly.

3. IT IS NECESSARY:

1. Because bad ideas will always predominate in handwriting.
2. Because children now attempt two hands—the natural and the artificial.
3. Because the Primary grades only have the time necessary for the exercise.
4. Because the full school period is required to confirm any handwriting.

H. W. ELLSWORTH.

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## COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

## BILL INTRODUCED INTO THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator Wood has introduced into the Legislature of this State a bill providing for the establishment of a system of compulsory education, which we publish in full below:

## AN ACT TO SECURE TO CHILDREN THE BENEFITS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district or the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day-school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches, by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher, or a school trustee in the district or of a school, certifying to such attendance or instruction, and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall, for each offense forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars to the treasurer of the city or supervisor of the town in which such offense shall occur, the said sum or penalty, when so paid, to be added to the public school money of said town or city.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the trustees or trustees of every school district, or public school or union school, in every town or city, once or more in every year to examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments in such school district; and, in case any town or city is not divided into school districts, it shall, for the purposes of the examination provided for in this section, be divided by the school authorities thereof into districts, and the said trustees notified of their respective districts, or before the first day of January of each year; and the said trustee or trustees shall ascertain whether all the provisions of this act are duly observed, and report all violations thereto to the treasurer of said city or supervisor of said town. On such examination, the proprietor, superintendent or manager of said establishment shall, on demand, exhibit to said examining trustee, a correct list of all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years employed in said establishment with the said certificate of attendance on school, or of instruction.

SEC. 4. Every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business, in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private school, or shall cause such child to be regularly instructed as aforesaid at home for the period for which such child may have been so discharged, to the extent of at least fourteen weeks in all in each year, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such an attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

SEC. 5. The trustees or trustees of any school district or public school, or the president of any union school, is hereby authorized and empowered to see that section one, two, three, four and five of this act are enforced, and to report in writing all violations thereof, to the treasurer of his city or the supervisor of his town; any person who shall violate any provision of sections one, three and four of this act, shall, on written notice of such violation, from one of the school officers above-named, forfeit, for the first offense, and pay to the treasurer of the city or to the supervisor of the town in which he resides, or such offense has occurred, the sum of one dollar, and, after such first offense, for each succeeding offense in the same year, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of said city or supervisor of said town the sum of five dollars for each and every week, not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year during which he, after written notice from said school officer, shall have failed to comply with any of said provisions, the said penalties, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said town or city.

SEC. 6. In every case arising under this act where the parent, guardian, or other person having the control of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, is unable to provide such child for said fourteen weeks with the text-books required to be furnished to enable such child to attend school for said period, and shall so state in writing to the said trustee, the said trustee shall provide said text-books for said fourteen weeks at the public school for the use of such child, and the expense of the same shall be paid by the treasurer of said city or the supervisor of said town on the certificate of the said trustee specifying the items furnished for the use of such child. And in case the said person is unable to provide the said child with suitable clothing to enable said child with decency to attend the public school for said fourteen weeks,

and shall so state in writing to the said trustee, the said trustee shall, through the officers having the care and charge of the poor in said town or city, provide out of clothes for said child to be used by said child while attending the public school for the said period of fourteen weeks, and on receiving said suit of clothes, the said child is required to attend the said public school for said period of fourteen consecutive weeks.

SEC. 7. In case any person having the control of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, is unable to induce said child to attend school for the said fourteen weeks in each year and shall so state in writing to said trustee, the said child shall remain and after the date of the delivery to said trustee of said statement in writing, be deemed and dealt with as an habitual truant, and said person shall be relieved of all penalties incurred for said year after said date, under sections one, four and five of this act, as to such child.

SEC. 8. The Board of Education or of Public Instruction, by whatever name it may be called in each city, and the trustees of the school districts and Union School in each town by an affirmative vote of a majority of said trustees at a meeting or meetings to be called for this purpose, on ten days' notice in writing to each trustee, will cause to be given by the town clerks are for each of their respective cities and towns hereby authorized and empowered and directed on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to make all needful provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations concerning habitual truants and children between said ages of eight and fifteen years of age, who may be found wandering about the streets or public places of such city or town during the school hours of the school day or the term of the public school of said city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, and growing up in ignorance; and said provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations shall be such as shall, in their judgment, be most conducive to the welfare of such children, and to the good order of such city or town; and shall provide suitable places for the discipline and instruction and confinement, when necessary, of such children, and may require the aid of the police of cities and constables of towns to enforce their said rules and regulations; provided, however, that such provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations, shall not go into effect as laws for said several cities and towns, until they shall have been approved in writing by a justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial district in which said city or town is situated, and when so approved, he shall file the same with the clerk of the said city or town, who shall print the same and furnish ten copies thereof to each trustee of each school district, or public, or Union School of said city or town. The said trustee shall keep one copy thereof posted in a conspicuous place in or upon each school-house in his charge during the school term each year. In like manner, the same, in each city or town, may be amended or revised annually in the month of December.

SEC. 9. Justices of the peace, civil justices and police justices, shall have jurisdiction within their respective towns and cities of all offences and of all actions for penalties or fines described in this act, or that may be described in said provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations authorized by section eight of this act. All actions for dues and penalties under this act, shall be brought in the name of the treasurer of the city or supervisor of the town to whom the same is payable, but shall be brought by and under the direction of the said trustee or trustees.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

In regard to this bill, the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The bill offered by Senator Wood in the State Senate at Albany for the compulsory education of children, appears to present no provisions to which we cannot subscribe, while we fully recognize the importance of the main object. To ignorance is to be ascribed the existence of crime in civilized communities to the extent which it unhappily reaches. Two desirable and important objects are gained during the educational hours of a child's existence—he is being taught the good and the useful, and is at the same time being withheld from the bad and objectionable features of life. This bill appears to cover the ground pretty completely, and is certainly of direct interest to every parent of young children, as well as to the community at large.

The Brooklyn *Argus*, referring to the same bill, makes this point:

The wonderful and unprecedented successes of the German armies, in the late war with France, were largely due to the general diffusion of knowledge through the admirable system of compulsory education adopted by the Prussian government—a fact patent to every intelligent observer of events, and one which suggests many arguments in support of the measure now before our Legislature.

## A GEM FROM WHITTIER.

To appreciate the truth and beauty of the following lines from the pen of Whittier (says a Boston paper) it is necessary to know the circumstances under which they were written. A friend of Whittier's youth, who had spent most of his life on the Illinois prairies, called upon the poet at his home in Amesbury, and together they recalled the scenes of their childhood, and briefly recounted the course of their after life. Whittier seemed much affected by the allusion of his friend to his prairie home, where a wife, children and a grandchild ("Constance") awaited his return; and, on being asked for his autograph, replied: "Call on your way to the cars and I will hand it to you." The friend called, and received the following. The lines show the delicate texture of the poet's heart, the ten-

drills of which were evidently stretching after something beyond his reach—

The years, that since we met have flown,  
Leave as they found me, still alone.  
And in her cold, wild, grandchild dear  
More favored than; with hair less gray  
Than mine, can't let thy fancy stray  
To where thy little Constance sees  
The prairie ripple in the breeze.  
For one like her to lap thy name  
Is better than the voice of France.

—J. G. WHITTIER.

## THE SCHOOL ROOM AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOURS.

The following are extracts from a paper read before the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, at Madison, 1873, by Joseph Robbins, M. D.:

I know of no valid objection that can be made to lessening the number of studies in our public schools, and I would anticipate the objection which may be made to curtailing the hours of study. The change may be objected to on the ground that recesses are permitted; but there is as I believe no validity in this objection, for the reason that at best the recess is often incomplete. Either bad weather, or indifference, or a variety of circumstances will prevent the relaxation meant to be afforded. Again, in inclement weather, or when the ground is wet and cold, it is a grave question whether the recess itself is not a positive injury. I have often been called to children who were said to have taken cold, or fever, or inflammation of the lungs from exposure in going to or returning from school. This is all nonsense. Children do not take cold while they are walking or running, no matter what the weather is, as an excess of animal heat generated by exercise makes this impossible. Such sickness has quite another source; it can arise only when the excess of vital heat has passed off, or when there is no excess, but rather a diminished temperature. Wet shoes and cold feet and damp clothing, the result of a recess, followed by a flood of cold air from an upper sash, are not exactly conducive to health, but very conducive to colds, to fevers and to inflammations. Nor is the sudden change from a heated school-room into a cold, moist air less dangerous; as the justly celebrated Dr. Watson remarks, "It is one of the most common and best ascertained exciting causes of inflammation in general."

THE Massachusetts State Board of Education reports that the number of children in the State between five and fifteen years of age is 287,000; average attendance in public schools, 203,882, or 70.67 per cent. of the whole. There are 5,303 public schools in the State; 1,028 male teachers, with an average salary of \$93.65 per month; 7,421 female teachers, with an average salary of \$34.14 per month; 2,516 pupils under five years of age attend the public schools of the State, and 23,905 pupils over the age of fifteen years. There are 194 high schools in the State, 71 incorporated academies, with an average number of 7,573 pupils, and 402 unincorporated academies and private schools, with an average of 14,428 scholars. In 36 cities and towns there are 85 evening schools, with 873 teachers, 5,761 male and 2,952 female pupils, and an average attendance of 4,577. They are supported at an average expense of \$53,320.03.

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If a married man can support a family of five persons on \$2 per day; how much should a single man save who has none but himself to support?

The last question is capable of argument as many contingencies are contained in it. It would be well to qualify the answers by written arguments. The offer will be held open for one month, and consequently competitors are requested to send in their answers by the 28th of February.

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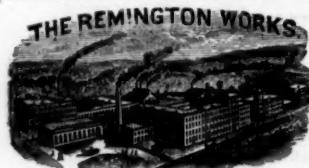
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